

Application No. 10/775,429

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATIONIn the Specification

Please substitute the following amended paragraph(s) and/or section(s) (deleted matter is shown by strikethrough and added matter is shown by underlining):

Page 12, line 3

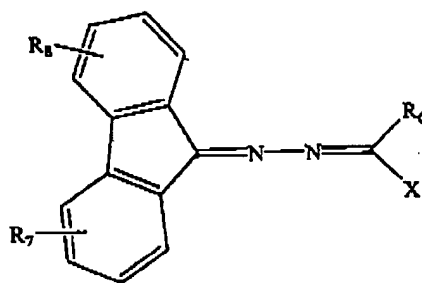
The electrically insulating substrate may be paper or a film forming polymer such as polyester (e.g., polyethylene terephthalate or polyethylene naphthalate), polyimide, polysulfone, polypropylene, nylon, polyester, polycarbonate, polyvinyl resin, polyvinyl fluoride, polystyrene and the like. Specific examples of polymers for supporting substrates included, for example, polyethersulfone (STABAR<sup>TM</sup> S-100, available from ICI), polyvinyl fluoride (Tedlar<sup>®</sup>, available from E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Company), polybisphenol-A polycarbonate (MAKROFOL<sup>TM</sup>, available from Mobay Chemical Company) and amorphous polyethylene terephthalate (MELINAR<sup>TM</sup>, available from ICI Americas, Inc.). The electrically conductive materials may be graphite, dispersed carbon black, iodine, conductive polymers such as polypyrroles and CALGON Calgen<sup>®</sup> conductive polymer 261 (commercially available from Calgon Corporation, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.), metals such as aluminum, titanium, chromium, brass, gold, copper, palladium, nickel, or stainless steel, or metal oxide such as tin oxide or indium oxide. In embodiments of particular interest, the electrically conductive material is aluminum. Generally, the photoconductor substrate has a thickness adequate to provide the required mechanical

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stability. For example, flexible web substrates generally have a thickness from about 0.01 to about 1 mm, while drum substrates generally have a thickness from about 0.5 mm to about 2 mm.

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In some embodiments, the organophotoreceptor may comprise a charge transport material having the formula



where X comprises an arylamine group such as a p-(N,N-disubstituted)arylamine group, a carbazole group, or a julolidine group; R<sub>6</sub> comprises a hydrogen, an alkyl group, an alkenyl group, a heterocyclic group, or an aromatic group; R<sub>7</sub> comprises a -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>H group where n is an integer between 1 and 50, and one or more of the methylene groups is optionally replaced by O, S, N, C, B, Si, P, C=O, O=S=O, a heterocyclic group, an aromatic group, an NR<sub>a</sub> group, a CR<sub>b</sub> group, a CR<sub>c</sub>R<sub>d</sub> group, or a SiR<sub>e</sub>R<sub>f</sub> where R<sub>a</sub>, R<sub>b</sub>, R<sub>c</sub>, R<sub>d</sub>, R<sub>e</sub>, and R<sub>f</sub> are, each independently, a bond, H, a hydroxyl group, a thiol group, a carboxyl group, an amino group, an alkyl group, an alkoxy group, an alkenyl group, a heterocyclic group, an aromatic group, or part of a ring group; and R<sub>8</sub> comprises a hydrogen, a halogen, a NO<sub>2</sub> group, a cyano group, a hydroxyl group, a thiol group, a carboxyl group, an amine group, an ester group having the formula COOR where R is

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an alkyl group, an alkenyl group, or an aromatic group, an alkyl group, an alkoxy group, an alkenyl group, or an aromatic group.